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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/077,425	02/15/2002	Tena Youngblood	TY0201US	3573
22849	7590	07/26/2004	EXAMINER	
SCOTT W HEWETT 400 WEST THIRD STREET #223 SANTA ROSA, CA 95401			LEE, BENJAMIN C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2632	

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/077,425

Applicant(s)

YOUNGBLOOD, TENA

Examiner

Benjamin C. Lee

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2 and 4-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. **Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-8 and 11-15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rodhall et al. in view of Park et al. and Carroll et al.

1) In considering claim 1:

a) Rodhall et al. discloses a portable motion-sensing light comprising: a sealed housing (Abstract; col. 4, lines 10-13 & 30-41; and col. 5, lines 15-19); a sensor (14) having adjustable sensing zone (col. 6, lines 47-52) mounted on the sealed housing and electrically coupled to a control circuit (CPU of Fig. 3) inside the sealed housing coupled to a lamp socket (inherent for lamp 18) mounted on the sealed housing configured to accept a light bulb; and a power cord socket (26) with weather-resistant seal (col. 4, lines 10-13 & 30-41; and col. 5, lines 15-19) for connecting a power cord having first and second ends (inherent) to electrical connections within the sealed housing (Figs. 1 & 3);

while:

b) Park et al. discloses the use of adjustable sensor mount (col. 4, lines 14-16) and adjustable lamp socket mount (col. 4, lines 16-22) on a portable motion-sensing light to allow selective/adjustable illumination and survey of appropriate areas upon motion sensing;

and:

c) Carroll et al. disclosed the use of a power cord (30) integrated with a motion-sensing light device and having an electrical plug (32) on a first end of the power cord, and a second end of the power cord directly connected to electrical connections of the motion-sensing light device for providing electrical power to the device when the plug is plugged into an electrical

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outlet/socket (Fig. 2 and corresponding disclosure), whereby since such an integrated cord is flexible, its mounting at the device housing entry point inherently provides strain relief as opposed to an electrical socket which is less flexible.

In view of the teachings by Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to use known adjustable sensor and lamp socket mounts such as taught by Park et al. in a portable motion-sensing light device such as taught by Rodhall et al. to allow convenient adjustable illumination and survey of appropriate areas as desired. Furthermore, instead of using a weather sealed electrical power socket on the device, a known alternative in the form of an integrated electrical power cord such as taught by Carroll et al. can be used as an alternative so that a separate power cord/cable is not required, while still not having to abandon the weather sealing feature originally intended.

2) In considering claim 2, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious the claimed subject matter as in claim 1, wherein:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention that electrical housing structures such as that taught by Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. are implemented in 2 halves (first and second housing portions) to facilitate convenient assembly, and that in order to provide the sealed, watertight effect, a well known use of gasket can be employed at the junction.

3) In considering claim 4, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious all of the claimed subject matter as in claim 1, including:

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--the claimed wherein the sealed housing comprises first and second housing portions welded together (col. 4, lines 10-13 and 30-41 of Rodhall et al. which discloses a sealed housing using welding between first and second housing portions.)

4) In considering claim 5, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious the claimed subject matter as in claim 1, wherein:

--It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention that sealing of (first and second) housing portions to provide a sealed housing for a device such as taught by Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. can be done using conventional sealing means such as an adhesive sealant.

5) In considering claim 7, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious the claimed subject matter as in claim 1, including:

--the claimed means for mounting the portable sensing light on a support structure (mounting plate 16 or bracket 36 in Fig. 1 of Park et al.)

While the motion-sensing light device of Rodhall et al. did not specify mounting of the device on a support structure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to mount to a device such as taught by Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. to a support surface such as a wall such as taught by Park et al. for well known drive-way type or other outdoor type motion-sensing light security applications, for example.

6) In considering claim 8, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious the claimed subject matter as in claim 7, including:

--claimed means for mounting the light on a support structure includes a mounting member on a back of the sealed housing configured to removably couple to a mating mounting

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bracket disposed on a mounting support (16 or 36 in Fig. 1 of Park et al. for conventional wall mount).

7) In considering claims 11-12, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious all of the claimed subject matter as in the consideration of claims 1 & 7.

8) In considering claims 13-15, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious all of the claimed subject matter as in claim 11, including:

--the claimed removable and re-mountable/re-pluggable capability is met by the reusable mounting shown in Fig. 1 of Park et al. and the use of a power cord plug as established in the consideration of claim 1/11 above.

2. **Claims 6 and 9-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al., and further in view of Crane et al.

1) In considering claim 9, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious all of the claimed subject matter as in the consideration of claims 1 and 7, while:

--Crane et al. further teaches the known use of closed-cell foam within the housing around entry points to provide sealing of the internal components from the environment (col. 5, lines 3-11).

In view of the reference teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention that in providing a water-tight, sealed housing in a device such as taught Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. where power cord entry, sensor wire entry and lamp socket wire entry are present and constituting water/moisture entry points, a sealing arrangement including the known use of closed cell foam seal such as taught by Crane et

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al. can be used on and around those entry points as a known way of providing water-tight, sealed housing as intended.

2) In considering claim 6, Rodhall et al., Park et al. and Carroll et al. made obvious the claimed subject matter as in claim 1, plus the consideration of claim 9 further in view of Crane et al.

3) In considering claim 10, Rodhall et al., Park et al., Carroll et al. and Crane et al. made obvious the claimed subject matter as in claim 9, plus the consideration of claim 8 above.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 5/13/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

1) The cited prior art renders the claimed invention obvious. In response to Applicant's argument that the previous rejection relied on an undue number of references and thereby one skilled in the art would not have sufficiently motivated to construct the claimed invention based on the prior art used, the rejection above now relies on a reduced number of references by adopting a slightly different ground of rejection (e.g. Rodhall et al. is now the primary reference) and removing unnecessary reference. As a result, all of Applicant's arguments regarding the previous rejection has been addressed, or otherwise becomes moot. Please refer to the above rejection for detail explanation of how each and every claimed limitation is being addressed.

Conclusion

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4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin C. Lee whose telephone number is (703) 306-4223.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon -Fri 11:00Am-7:30Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on (703) 308-6730. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Benjamin C. Lee
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2632

B.L.